constant, fee building, thing of the constant fee building of the constant fee building of the constant fee building. Washington, No. 513 Fourteenth street.
Connect Hord, No. 12 Pourt Street.
Connect Hord, No. 12 Pourt Street.

CORRESPONDENCE. All communications relating to news and aditorial matter abould be addressed to the Editorial Department.
HURLINESS LETTERS.
All business letters and groutitances should

it beinges letters and remittances should addressed to The Bee Publishing Company what Brafts, there's and Postoffice orders thate payable to the order of the Company The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors.

be particular to give in all cases full ion as to date, railway and number us your name, not for publication or un-sary use, but as a guaranty of good faith.

#### THE DAILY BEE.

worn Statement of Circulation or Company, does solemnly swear that extraording of Fue Datus, HER for the ing February 8, 1800, was as follows:

Average.

ORDHUE B. TZSCHUCK.
Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my
resucce this bit day of February, A. D. 1893.
Beal.; Rotary Public.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 14th day of February, A. D. 1860 [Seal.] N. P. Feil, Notary Public.

Discussion of annexation will not redound to the credit of South Omaka

Has the council committee on useless ficials become a sinecure committee? THE new opera house scheme is run-

ning a lively race with the Dakota rail-road and the million dollar hotel.

THE attempt to forge an indictme against the Irish people for loving the motherland, proved a miserable finsco

EX-SPEAKER KEIFER takes occasion CA SPEAKER KEFFER takes occasion to remark that he was the real author of the rules now enforced by Speaker Reed. Mr. Keffer needlessly shocks public soltons about resurrection by a premature yawn from the grave.

THE opponents of annexation wisely overlook the one great advantage to be gained by union—the overthrow of the reckless jobbers who have plunged South Omaha into inscivency. That alone is worth "the price of admission.

A STRIKING commentary on "business principles applied to city affairs," is furnished by the council combine in muttiplying the number of tax-shirkers without giving corresponding relief to the taxpayers from the bords of official

THE condition of the coal miners of Prince condition of the coal miners of Pennsylvania is a national disgrace. Ground to a more pittance in wages and fleeced by the "company stores," they are to a large extent denied the means of carning a livelihood by the coal barons, who limit the product in order to maintain high prices.

CLEVELAND'S cry for ballot reform has penetrated the interior districts of Pennsylvania. A Reading candidate for alderman has posted over his door e sign: "No money paid nor beer en at this office for votes." It is prob-e, however, that he runs a branch ofthe sign: fice for political purposes in another section of the ward.

This decay of the sugar trust is very uggestive. Capitalized at a fictitious suggrestive. Capitalized at a feltitous agaire, the trust increased the price of its product one hundred per cent and for a time carned enormous profits. The assurance of heavy dividends forced the price of certificates to one hundred and twenty-ax, enabling the Havemeyrs to unload and clear cight mitties dollars. The convention of Haveneyes to unload and clear organ-milities deliars. The competition of Claus Spreckles and the tightening of the legal screws shattered the founda-tion of the trust, and its certificates are

THE dastardly murder of an inoffen-THE distardly murder of an inoffon-sive couple within a few miles of Omaha is the most brutal crime in the history of Douglas county. And it is all the more revolting because it was committed for the purpose of robbery. Mr. and Mrs. Jones were too far ad-vanced in life to offer any resistance to vanced in life to offer any resistance to the highwaymen, even if they were ap-prised of danger, but they were taken unawares by cowardly flends. The county authorities should spare no ef-fort or expense to run down the perpe-trators of this horrible crune and mete out speedy and effective justice with as tittle mercy to the assessins as they aboved the victims.

THE election of a successor to Judge celley in the Fourth Pennsylvania district takes placenext Tuesday. While there is no doubt of the success of the republican candidate, Mr. Reyburn, a rew element has entered into the con rew element has antered into the con-test which renders the result of more than local interest. The tariff reform candidate, Mr. Ayres, is supported by a large and influential faction of repub-licans, who favor a radical reduction of the duty on raw materials. The issue is sourcely between high protection and tariff reduction. The returns will there-fore determine the extent of republican scatiment in that district in favor of free raw materials.

USELESS INVESTIGATION Not the least of the senseless and extravagant practices of congress is the erention of commissioners of inquiry. Very generally the only object of these commissioners is to defer action on pending measures and improvise pleasant jurketing towrs at the public ex-ness. Of all the congressional inves-tigations that have been prosecuted during the last ten years not half a dozen have resulted in any advantage to the people. But what they have cost the people mounts up into the hundreds of thousands of dol-

lars.
The present congress shows a tendency to be uncommonly prolific in this particular. Several extensive investi-gations are already proposed, the com-mercial depression in the west furnishing an excuse for at least two. Cons has learned through petitions and otherwise that the western farmers are in an unfortunate situation, due to there inability to profitably market their pro-ducts in consequence of excessive rail-road charges, and certain senators profess prof and desire to learn the causes. There is an opportunity to throw a sop to the farmers, and it is to be done in the form of investigation, for which the

farmers will of course pay their share. One of those whose solicitade in be-half of the agricultural interests of the west has in this way been manifested is Senator Pierce of North Dakota. He proposes a commission to investigate the causes of agricultural depression. It is to consist of seven members, an pointed by the president, at least four of whom shall be practical farmers, and who shall be paid each at the rate of ten dollars a day when engaged in active duty. The scope of the investi-gation prescribed for this commission is very broad, and at ten dollars a day there can be no doubt it would manage to be in active duty all the time be-tween its appointment and the meeting of the next session of congress, when it would be required to submit its report. Will any intelligent man contend that there is any necessity for this proposed investigation, or that its result would likely be such as to justify the expendi-ture on it of twenty-five hundred dol-lars a month for the next eight or nine nonths? Is there a farmer in the west who can be deluded with the hope that he might derive the least benefit from such an investigation?

Is it possible that Senator Pierce, the has lived many years in the vest, is ignorant of the causes west, of m

of agricultural depression? If so, he has been a very inattentive observer. But the knowl-edge is so easy to obtain that he need not walt for a year through the tedlous, expensive and not altogether trust-worthy medium of such an investigation as he proposes. A great deal of the desired information is on the sur-lace and need not be probed for. Everybody who has considered the ma-ter at all knows that the chief cause of agricultural depression is the policy of the railroads, which are leagued to exact the last mill that the traffic will bear. Four and five years ago corn was carried from points in Ne brakua to Chicago at fourteen cents aundred where now the rate is twenty cents and upward. A similar policy prevails throughout the west. When the corporations exact from the farmer a bushet and a half of grain for carryng one bushel to market it is inevite ble that agriculture will be depressed.
There are other minor causes, but the one mainly accountable for the existing condition of the agricultural interest is the unjust and unreasonable railroad charges for transportation. So long as these are made with reference to sure these are made with reference to supplying the greed of the corporations and meeting the demands of excessive empitalization agriculture must suffer. Trusts and the tariff unquestionably play a part in keeping farmer coor, and us to these congress can deal di-rectly for the relief of the agricultural

No investigation extending over nearly a year and cesting thousands of dollars is necessary to find out these things. They are obvious to any one who will take the trouble to consider the situation intelligently. It is time there was an end to the investigation claptrap and that congress tried to do something practical for the removal of the cvits and abuses that are apparent.

GOVERNOR LARRABEE'S VIEWS. GOVERNOR LARRABEES VIEWS.
Governor Larrabes of lows, despur-ing, perhaps, of an early ending of the deadlock in the house, on Wednseday sent his message to the legislature, and it was received by that body without reading. The brief abstract of the elaborate document formished the message. elaborate document furnished the press presents the salient points of the mea-sage relating to matters presessing a general interest.

general interest.
Governor Larrabeo urges that a revision of the tariff should be no longer delayed, and he would have the duties on sugar, rice and other necessities removed before touching the internal revenue taxes. He advises maintaining the principle of protection to American intaxes. He advises maintaining the principle of protection to American industries, but recogqizes the existence of undue protection, which ought not to be maintained. Trusts and combinations are held responsible for the increase of the prices of many necessaries of life to the disadvantage of the farmers, who are not given a just equivalent in exchange for their commodities, and the evil is aggravated by the incongruines of the tariff.

The governor defends the railroad legislation of lows and recommends an enlargement of the are in a the commissioners to the extent of authorning them to make joint tariffs. He renews a former recommendation for the reducdustries, but recoguizes the exister

them to make joint tariffs. He renews a former recommendation for the reduction of passenger fares on first class railroads to two cents per mile, and also recommends additional penalties to prevent the railroads furnishing free transportation. He would have all corporations, as railroad, telegraph and telephone companies, report annually the names of stockholders, the salarios of officers and employes, their income, expenditures, assets and limbilities. The railroad question is given very thorough consideration and many of the recommendations made will doubtless commend themselves to the approval of the legislature and of the poople of the

out of the paving hind was kept so quiet that Trie Ber was not awars of it until inquiry was made in response to the requestaliers cited. state, while others are to be regarded as either Impracticable or On the subject of prohibition Gov-ernor Larrabee of course maintains that the law has been a success, his claim being that drinking has been reduced

to one-tenth of what it was before the passage of the law, and that crime has been greatly di-mintshed. The only departure from the law he recommends is an amendment to prevent undue searches of private houses or prosecutions. It is well that the governor has had his eyes opened to the wrong and injustice that have been practiced under the prohibitory law in the matter of searching perivate houses and subjecting innocent persons to proscution, the result in many cases of personal malice on the will be little opposition in legislature to changing or moving the provision of part of the officers, and doubtless there removing the provision of the law which permits such abuses. Governor Larrabee's assertion that drinking has been reduced to one-tenth of what it was before the adoption of the law will not stand against the evidence furnished by the returns of the United States revenue collectors and the figures of the amount of spirituous and will it be accepted by anyone who is at all familiar with the extent to which all familiar with the extent to which intexicating liquores are openly and surreptitiously sold in every city of Iowa. It is possible that the criminal record has for the whole state been somewhat diminished, but granting this, is it to be ascribed altogether to the prohibitory iaw? May there not be other influences to account in part at least for this im provement, just as there are in other states not having a prohibitory law where a like condition is shown? The effort of Governor Larrabee, in common with all prohibition advocates, to credit their policy with all moral and social advancement is too disingenuous to have weight with people whose minds are not harnessed to minds are not harnessed to a hobby. The prohibitory law of Iowa has produced more wrongs and abuses than it has remedied, to say nothing of the injury it has done to the material prosperity of the to the material prosperity of the and the well known facts, of

ignorant, overwhelmingly disprove the claim that the law has been a success. It is impossible to predict with any degree of certainty whether the present Iowa legislature will do anything re-garding either railroad legislation or the probibition law. The parties are so nearly equal in strength, and the struggle to make party capital out of these questions will be so keen, that it is more than probable little or nothing will be done. Indeed, it is possible that the legislature may expend its life in a

which Governor Larraboo can not be

LET THEM PONDER OVER IT Ex-Councilman Hascall has taken the field against annexation. This he has a perfect right to do if he believes it to be to his own interest. But when he makes assertions in public that are wild

and visionary we feel bound to set him

deadlock.

Mr. Hascall declares that Chicago did not annex suburban towns until they had larger populations than South Omaha now has. This is not true. Chi-cago has annexed fifteen or sixteen suburban towns within the last year and the largest of them did not have two thousand voters. Mr. Hascall compares South Omaha to Minucapolis and prodicts that South Omaha may some day outstrip Omaha in population. This is the thinnest of moonshine. Minneapolis is ten miles distnot from St. Paul. Hud she been within two or three miles, the two cities would have been consolidated many years ago. But Minneapolis is separated from St. Paul by ten miles of guities, guiches and rocky hills. No motor line or caple road has been con-sidered feasible between the cities up to

Minneapolls is more populous than St. Paul, but that fact is due to superior natural advantages. Minneapolis has the St. Anthony falls, with power enough to operate the largest flouring and lum-ber milis in America. She has also the advantage over St. Paul in the lakes that make her a great tim the lakes that make her a great summer resort, and in the beautiful pinin that gives her residence property without expen-sive grading. South Omaha is practically part of

Omaha already. The stock yards and packing houses are within four miles of the Omaha court house. The lay of the land between the two cities offer no obstacles to annexation. Moreover South Omaha by reason of her peculiar industries is not destined to ircrease materially in population, although she will no doubt keep on increasing her manufacturing facilities. She will have more lard refineries, with tanneries, fertilizing mills, canning utilize the materials of the packing

But all these concerns only make South Omaha more undesirable as a place of residence for people who are not absolutely compelled to live there. Hundreds of people who are now using business in South Omaha live in this city, and the better the facilities are for going back and forth, the larger will going tack and forth, the larger will be the number of those who prefer to reside as far away as possible from the slaughter houses and lard refinerics. These are indisputable truths and property owners in South Omaha may as well face them and ponder over them before they reject the friendit over-

before they reject the friendly over-tures for annexation.

The is only another reminiscence of the late Broatch administration which it will be remembered engineered the forty thousand dollar gas claim through the council, at the last hour of Mr. Broatch's teem. Why the money which had been paid in by the street railroads as their proportion of paving taxes should be refunded to them and the burden heaped upon the prop-orty owners will always remain a mys-

THE jobbing interests of Omaha, repesenting a business of over forty million a year, exclusive of the stock interest, are in position to command just and equitable rates from the railroads. That the jobbers are constantly discriminated against is due to a dominating selfish spirit. Every city of note in the west except Omaha, maintains a bureau for the sole purpose of watching railroad rates, receiving the com-plaints of merchants, and sociang to it that the interests of the respective cities are not menaced by the corpor-ations. A few years ago a similar bureau was maintained in Ounana, but it was permitted to lauguish and die by the penny wise and pound feetish mem-bers of the board of trade. A saving of a few thousand a year was effected, but how much has that niggardly policy cost the business interests of the city in discriminating rates? It is safe to sny that the losses in one year would maintain the bureau for five. Every branch of trade discriminated against now must defend itself alone, whereas, with all interests united and in the hands of a competent representa-tive, complaints of unjust rates would soon disappear. Railroad managers take advantage of con-flicting interests to exact all the traffic will bear and Omaha jobbers de-serve to be prinched for their shorts. serve to be pinched for their shortsighted policy in ignoring the principle "An injury to one is an injury to all."
The remedy for injustice in rates is the establishment of a freight bureau, and the appointment of an expert agent, to speak for the united jobbing interests of the city.

The act opening the Sioux resident to settlement partially rights a cruel wrong perpetrated by the Cleve-land administration. The act of congress reducing the reservation recog-nizes the claim of the settlers who in good faith entered the Crow Creek lands in 18834, and confirms their right to the lands then occupied and cultivated. President Arthur's proclamation declaring the Crow Creek reservation open to settlement induced hun-dreds of families to enter the land. They moved all their possessions to the country, relying explicitly on the honesty of the government. If President Arthur wronged the Indians by premature action, the revocation of the proclamation by Cleveland was a wrong tenfold greater on the white sottlers, who were driven from their homes by the soldlers and their cross-destroyed. The hardship indicted on the people was as cruel as it was indefensible, and the recognition of their rights five years later only partially compensates for the losses and injuries inflicted.

BELT line railroads are good in their way, but the greatest commercial need of Omaha and Douglas county is a pub-lic highway into the city open on equal terms to all railroads seeking entrance to the city. At present every owner of property on a prospective right-of-way indutes his price fourfold and all unite in massacreing incoming corporations.

SOUTH OMAHA'S industrial and commercial future is dependent on Omaha. That bond of vulou can be strengthened by uniting under one municipal gov rnment.

ECONOMY and retrenehment as prac ticed by the present menicipal ma-chine places a premium on tax evasion and eucourages mendicancy athong money making corporations.

Bisine a Typical American.

Spriess Journal,
James G. Baine is a typical American. Not only that, out he is the representative and chappion of all that American caus hold dear. By word and act he has all ways maintained a characteristic American ism in opposition to those movements aimed to thwart or overthrow that policy.

le Don't Stinkt 'Em.

The opening of the Sioux reservation sug rests the idea that the Louisiana lottery might find a fouthold there, where it could neither Sloux nor be Slouxed. What are the South Danotans doing that they are not making a bid to the gamblers to step in and pay their running governmental excesses)

Kanssa Do Move.

Rice Fork Sun.

The mayor of a Kunsas town has actually refused to force the proprietors of billiard rooms to take the paint off their windows. There is little freedom laft in blockling Karsas, and the fact that there is a town in the state in which used can play billiards without a mob of, fanatics glowering at them through the through the windows is a sign of progress whereof the sunflower state should be

Under Bad Influences

Under fiad Influences.

New York World. (Dem.)

Governor Campbell (Dem.) of Ohio, has tendered the important office of railway commissioner to one "Doc" Norton of Tiffia. This follow (Norton is a common, corner grocery polisician. He has served several terms in the state inglishator, and his reputation is anything but good. His name has been identified with more than one questionable transaction. He finds the trade of politics profitable. Mr. Campbell doubtless feels under obligation to the follow for services rendered in the last campaigs, but to pay him with a high and responsible office—one in which a weak man would be solely tempted—is a poor way to strengthou the democratic party in Ohe. The indications are that Governor Campbell is under the influence of the worst elements of his party.

## PERSONAL AND POLITICAL

State Senator John E. Reyburn of Penn sylvania, who is to succeed the late Judg Kellay in congress, is furly-five years of age He was admitted to the Philad ciphin bar i

St. Louis Post-Dispatch: Perhaps the best way for the French authorities to treat the young Duc d'Orionne would be to meet his

bioff by permitting him to colist in the army as a common solder. This he would be relegated to obscurity and would be subjected to wholesome work and discipline. He, at least, would not be dignified into the nonition of a pariotic martyr, as in the event of his imprisonment.

General Mallone is living in comparative retirement in Washington. He does not hobnob with his former cronies at Chamberila's and he spends a great deal of time in taking long solitary walks.

cong solitary waits.

Chicago Tribune: Let the Gentiles lift up their voices and rejoice with exceeding grant top. Yen, on the borders of the great salt lake let them sound the loud timbrel and toot their loud bases. Their day of deliverance is at hand. St. Louis Globe-Democrat: It would

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: it would please the country to sacertain that some good federal office has been reserved in order to reward General Goff for his gallant fight against democratic perjury and larceny in West Virginia.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: Judgo Fieming has three more years to serve in the office of governor of West Virginia, to which Nathan Goff was elected, but Fieming is not wagering any money that either himself or any other democrat will have the office in the next term.

Kansas City Journal: It was doubtless Kansas City Journal: It was doubtles.

Kansas City Journal: It was doubtless very distasteful to State Senator Hecker of Montana to be brought into the senate chamber by a deputy sheriff and counted present, though not voting, in order to make a quorum. But it was Senator Hecker's own fault. He should nave reconciled himself to the mevitable. The lieutenant governor of Montana was pursuing the same eminently proper course that has been adopted by Speaker Reed.

# BLAINE'S UNLUCKY HOUSE.

Thirty Years of Evil Fate Hovers About Its Walls.

The death of Mrs. Coppinger, Secretary Blaine's daughter, directs attenion anew to the unlucky house in which tion anew to the unlucky house in which the Blaines live, says a Washington dispatch to the New York Sun. The house is the old Seward mansion and in it Mr. Blaine has met his keenest personal sorrows. There were fears of calamity overtaking him or his family when it was announced that he had leased the old building, and gossip, superstitutions and tragic, was heard among all who knew the history of the place. Had it been a haunted house, had ghosts been seen there in convention, there could not have been more talk. Some folks there were, though, who believed that the luck of Blaine would offset everything, and when, on the second Wednesday of last month, the family of the secretary of state gave a reception to their hosts of Iriends and the rooms were filled with a gay, fortune-favored throng, the protestants against superstition declared that the spoll, if ever there were any, was proice. the Blaines live, says a Washington

a gay, fortune-favored throng, the protestants against superstition declared that the spell, if ever there were any, was proben.

Yet within a week the eldest son of the secretary, Walker Blaine, fell sick and died. That made talk about the house, and people said it was an unlucky spot. Now Mrs. Coppinger, Blaine's daughter, is dead, and once more the story of calamity is told. There may be something, there may be nothing, in the tale of superstition, but certain it is that if the house was in the real estate market today it would be long before it got a taker. The nouse stands on Lafayette square. It was built before the war and one of its earliest occupants was Secretary Sponcer. Upon his family the evil spirits first visited their fate. The secretary's son was a licutemant in the may, and while his father was in the may, and while his father was in the nay, and while his father was in the bouse his son was hanged to the yard arm of his ship for his alleged participation in a muticy. Then the Washington club had the place during President Buchanan's administration. The men about town belonged to the club, and Philip Barton Key, the reckiess, adventurous district atturney of the District of Columbia, was one of the members. There had long been talk connecting him with the handsone wife of General Sickles then a representative in congress. The Sickles house was on Lafayette aguare, and one February morning when the sun was shining a hand-serchief was seen fluttering from one of the windows in the house, and in a moment Key iny on the walk wounded in death. It is only a few years since the tree against which he fell was cut down.

Secretary Seward next occupied the place. On April 14, 1803, while he lay

to ceann. It sonly a lew years since the tree against which he fell was cut down.

Secretary Seward next occupied the place. On April 14, 1865, while he lay lil in bed, a man came to the house saying he had been ordered to fetch some medicine and deliver it in person to Mr. Seward. This was denied him, but the stranger knocked down Frederick W. Seward and a servant, rushed that the secretary's ruom and tried to kill him with a dagger. He was captured, but he escaped and rode off on his horse, which had been standing in the street. His name was Lowis Payne, and after a while he was caught hat port to death. The was department, fearing that other attempts might be made to assessinate Mr. Seward, ordered that a sentry patrol before the house night and day. This was done and for four years continued, though for a long part of that time the Sewards were not there.

Next the mussion was taken by Secretare Fellium. It had not bear them. medicine and deliverit in person to Me. Seward. This was denied him, but the stranger knocked down Frederick W. Seward and a servant, rushed into the secretary's room and tried to kill him with a dager. He was captured, but he escaped and rode off on his horse, which had been standing in the street. His name was Lewis Payne, and after a white he was caught and rode off on his horse, which had been standing in the street. His name was Lewis Payne, and after a white he was caught and rode of on the born and the companied of the Omaha paires to the Hamilton County Farmers' altimote, a copy of which appeared in Time the county for a long part of that time the Sewards were not there.

Next the musicon was taken by Secretary Belliump. He had not been there long before his wife died. That ended the occupancy of the house as a residence. The government rented it and used it for the commissary general's staff was moved to the new building of the board at its earliest ession, and will, I coll sign assuming you, received that care and the commissary general's staff was moved to the new building of the board at its earliest ession, and will, I coll sign in assuring you, received that care the company of the coard of transportation of agricultural produce.

The resolutions will be duly submitted to the board at its earliest ession, and will, I coll sign in assuring you, received that care the company of the county of the war department the house was left.

staff was moved to the new building of the war department the house was left vacant and no one dured to face the evil fates by taking it untill Mr. Blaine leased it. He tore down the partition that made rooms where the Seward as-sassituation bad occurred, and with a lavish spending of money transformed the musty old office apartments and made them beautiful with the furnish-ings of a rich man's home. But the decorations have seemed more like those of a tomb, and men want to know made them beautiful with the turnsa-aggs of a rich man's home. But the decorations have seemed more like those of a tomb, and men want to know what will be next in the series of mis-fortunes that appear to come to those who inhabit this historic house.

Millons in the Sennie. How many millions are represented in the senate? The following is an es-timate of the rich men who have been elected to the federal senate, says the

М	New York Journal:	
яl	Barbour	1,000,000
Ш	Brown	31,500,000
Я	Cameron	3,000,000
a	Farwell	
H	Hale	2,000,000
SI.	Hearst	10,000,000
g	Junes (Novada)	2,000,000
ч	McMillan,	10,000,000
a	Payne	5,000,000
H	Plumby	1,000,000
в	Bawyor	3,000,000
п	Sherman	2,000,000
ï	Squire	1,000,000
	Stanford	1,000,000
я	Stewart,	1,000,000
ø	Stockbridge	6,500,000
я	Brico	W. (MAN) COOK

There are seventeen names in the list and only four are those of democrats— Barbour of Virginia, Brown of Georgia, and Payne and Brice of Ohio.

### MUST JUSTIFY DIFFERENCES.

The Live Stock Exchange of South

Omaha in Dead Elarnest. COMPLAINT OF STATE MILLERS

Benton, Cowdery and Steen Censured for Haste-Another Compliment for the Governor-City and State News.

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 14.—[Special to The Ben.]—Inquiry was made of Secretary Gar-ber this morning as to the action of the live storc exchange of South Omana, in session yesterday, which he attended and of which notice is given in The Hea this morning. The secretary says he was present at the meeting at the request of members of the ex-change for the purpose of jointly discussing the local rates on live stock to South Omaha as compared with the existing rates from as compared with the existing rates from points in Kansas to Kansas City, and also to afford the exchange information respecting apparent inconsistencies in the Nobraska local rates from different sections of the state. The secretary declines to state the result of the conference or to give any in

state. The secretary declines to state the result of the conference or to give say information, respecting the probable action of the exchange in the matter. However, it may confidently be said that the rosts will evolved the state that the rosts will evolved the state that the rosts will evolved to give the state that the rosts provided the state to prove the state of the time state to boult Omnia. Readers of Tar Bigs will rember, notice being given through its columns of the contemplated complains and jestition to the state board of transportation from the State Millers' association. The cause of complaint appears to be discrimination in sales on mill stuffs from milling points in lows as compared with the rates of like commodities from Ransas City, Leavenworth, Atchison and St. Joe, to like destinations. It seems that while Nebraska lines are willing and anxious to grant the state millers equal and just rates in competition with manufacturers south of them, they are prevented from doing ao under the binding rules of some of their traffic associations. Traffic association rules, however, will in this case be compelled to give way to the authority of the state.

AN EXPLANATORY LUTTER

AN EXPLANATORY LITTER.

Hon. Smith Caldwell, state oil inspector, addressed a letter to W. S. Stewart, ir., Western oil tank line company of Omaha, today, in which he says:

Replying to yours of the 4th instant in regard to a lotter written from this offset to one A. A. Ege. Ewing, Neb., would say that the letter was written in reply to one from Mr. Ege, dated Decomber 21, 1889, stating that several merchants in his place had bought a carload of oil from your company, consisting of prine white, water white and headlight of the word of the second of the sec 105 degrees flash test and asking about the meaning of 105 degrees flash test. I this office words him, as has been done to many other retail dealers about the state, that headlight oil, 175 degrees fire test, should not test less than 120 degrees flash test with our Foster cup. I will admit that it is going beyond what the law absolutely requires of the state inspector, but the law does not prohibit an official as the servant of the people from trying to protect their interests, and I wish to say further that I desire to protect the osay further that I desire to protect the osay further that I desire to protect the following manner, to wit: When a retail dealers in the state from being imposed on in the following manner, to wit: When a retail dealer gives his order for three different graties of oil, the jobber cannot fill his order out of the same tind of oil and charge him from I to 4 cents a gallon more for one barret than he does for the other when it is all the low priced oil, as the 105 degrees flow that the continuous states of the law of the same tind of the degrees flow less two did indicate on the 175 degrees flow less two did indicate on the 175 degrees flow less two did indicate on the 175 degrees flow less than 150 degrees flow in the same time of the same time of the law of

marks on the other end of the barrel, it will be necessary for us to know just what flash test is required to satisfy the different trade marks we use."

In this connection Mr. Caldwell said further: "I wash to innress on the retail dealers the importance of ordering from the test or inspection instead of from various trade marks adopted by the several companies, such as 'headlight', 'water white,' prime white,' sie. I have known of retail dealers ordering these several brands and they have been supplied by filling all the barrels out of the same tank. The law regulates the flash test. All headlight oil, 175 fire test, should test not lower than 130 degrees with the Fester cap. When the retail dealer works hould test not lower than 130 degrees with the Fester cap. When the retail dealer wants headlight oil tet him specify LIO degrees flash test and he will get it, while if he orders' headlight oil he is liable to get most any grade that the company chooses to send."

\*\*\* HAMILTIOS'\*\* PARMICIES' ALLIANCE.

agricultural produce.

The resolutions will be duly submitted to the board at its sariest session, and will, I feel safe in assuring you, require that careful consideration due formal extressions of the continuous design of the continuous design of the continuous design of the continuous design of you information respectitions the true intent of your association as coaveved in the following sentence taken from the resolution, vis: "That we domand a reduction of not less than 10 cents per 100 pounds."

In view of the very general discussion now prevailing in this state, with reference to what would be a just rate for the transportation of corn from our state to the existent markets, the thought is, that the phraseology referred to is an expression of outnot from your assembly as to a proper and just reduction for existing rates on corn to Chicago, but this interpretation is not in accordance with the preceding statement, contained in the resolutions, viz: That the state board of transportation has power to resince the rates. Of course, it is well known to you that the board has no control of rates of carriage between points of carriage other than those within the state. To course the railroads into a reduction of interstate rates by threats of annihilating local rates would, to my mind, be a very questionable action on the part of Nebraska's board of transportations of the production of the course of the resolution of the course of the continuous of the interstate of the Chicago rate on corn being at unjust rate should one established before the interstate commerce commission, and

the enforcement of a just rate demanded. A compromise to secure fair treatment for one class of traffic while the other class is left to suffer would be, in my mind, beging the question. Very respectfully.

W. S. Garnell.

CONDEMNED FOR HASTE.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Wabash Farmers' albance of these country at a meeting held I'rbruary 13, 1800.

Whereas, The extortionate foreign rates now asked and secured by the railroads of the state on farm products has lowere prices below the cost of production, the making it impossible for farmers to meet their obligations or pay their debts, thereby causing a general decreasion of business throughout the state; therefore be it. Resolved, That we the members of the Wabash Farmers' alliance, No. 344, of these country, Nobraska, having the management of freight rates in charge describes thou authority and demand of the railroads doing business in the state such rates as will cive

authority and demand of the railroads doing business in the state such rates as will give the needed reliof, and that they enforce the demand to the full extent of their power. Resolved, That we condemn the setton of Audutor Benton, Sucretary Cowdry and Commissioner Steen of the state board of transportation, in secrepting the world in the company of the state of the

relief. Resolved, That we heartily approve and appreciate the effort of Atterney General Lesses to relieve the people from the unjust and unreasonable freight rates now demanded by the relironds and piedge him our undivined support to his endeavor to remove undivided support in his endeavor to remove the great burden.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Farmers' alliance for publication.

JAMES FERRUSON, President, B. F. ALLEN, Secretary.

JAMES PRINCESON, President,
BESOLUTIONS.
RESOLUTIONS.
We, the citizens of Loomis and vicinity,
convened in accordance with the call of our
honorable governor. John M. Thayer, upon
whom too much praise cannot be expressed
for the noble and carnot manner in which
he has champtoned the right of an oppressed
people, who find it imperatively necessary
that there he granted a reduction on the cost
of transportation of corn to Chicago of at
least 5 cents per bushel, a compliance now
with this reasonable demand will be gratefully recognized.

least 5 cents per bushel, a compliance now with this reasonable demand will be gratefully recognized.

Resolved, That the freight charges on all kinds of grain are extremely out of proportion with the prices received, and especially on that of corn, that this meeting heartily out that of corn, that this meeting heartily on that of corn, that this meeting heartily on the form of the present that the present reduction heartily out of 10 per cent which has already been made as an off-set and to quiet these meetings.

Resolved, That the present reduction now made to take effect February 15, 1896, from Nebraska points to Chicago should also be there will be no benefit derived by us, as the price, with the reduction merely puts Chicago on the same basis as St. Louis.

W.A. FORSTER.

C.O. NELSON.

J. E. BEARD and fifty others.

J. E. Brand and fifty others.

CITY AND STATE NEWS.

Dr. M. E. Jones should have had the credit for the paper on "insanity." read before the recent meeting and bauquet of the regulars, instead of Dr. Holyoke, as has been stuted.

Auditor Henton and wife have gone to Hot Springs, Ark. Mrs. Benton has been on the size list for soveral weeks paat. The auditor will return the first part of next work.

auditor will return the first part of next week.

General Webster, the alleged defaulting treasurer of Merrick county, was in this city today and secured Attorneys Darnel i and Babock to defend him in his case now pending in the district court of that county. The Dime Savings bank of Omah filed articles of incorporations with the secretary of state teday. Capital stock \$200,000. In-corporators: P. C. Himebaugh, W. H. Rossell, C. H. Payne, T. H. H. Taylor, G. M. Wattinger, F. W. Hills, W. A. Geddard, Alvin Saunders, N. Morriam, J. A. Gillespio and W. F. Alien.

Mylin Saundors, N. Morriam, J. G. Golden, Mylin Saundors, N. Morriam, J. G. Golden, The American Sleam Holler and Inspection insurance company of New York flies folious with insurance Addition Allen today that it intended by discontinuo transacting business.

intended to discontinue transacting business in the state.

14. Worthington, charged with illegal voting, was found not guilty today and the court very promptly discharged him.

# A HOME IN A CANDE.

The Strange Residence of an Explorer at Cane Colony.

I have been leading a strange but far from disagreeable life. I have been exploring and surveying a large district between old Calabar and the Cameron, To do the water part of the journey I hired at Old Calabar a large native cance, with a house in it, an arrangement faintly resembling the house-boats on the Thames.

At one end of it is a large box of sand. On this my cooking fire is made. A fire, in fact, is kept burning day and night, so that with a few minutes' notice I can have a cup of tea or cocoa.

In the house, which has two small windows and two sliding doors and a thatched roof, there is just room for my bed, dressing-bag, table, chair and canteen. The canteen is a wicker-work box with knives, forks, plates, etc. There are also shelves and hooks in the house, by which a lot of things are stored away in a surprisingly small space.

Outside the house, in the forward

stored away in a surprisingly small space.

Outside the nouse, in the forward part of the canoe, is a clear space with a level floor and small scats round, sheltered by an extension of the thatches roof. Here, in daytime, I put my table and sit, either eating my menis or making my survey as the canoe gitides along, propelled by eighteen paddlors. This is really most pleasant, writes H. H. Johnstone, the celebrated explorer from Cape Colony. The motion of the canoe is so smooth that I can write or draw unshaken, and when my table is laid with a white cloth, napkin and bright silver, it at once provokes an appetite.

SICK HEADACHE CARTERS Positively Cured by

PID LIVER, &c. They regulate the Bowel and prevent Constipation and Piles. The smallest and easiest to take. Only one pill dose. 40 in a vial. Purely Vegetable. Price CARTER MEDICINE CO., Prop'rs, New York OMAHA

LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

Subscribed & guaranteed Capital, \$500,000 Paid in Capital 350,000 Paid in Capital Huys and sails stocks and bonds negotiate commercial paper receives and execute trusts acts as transfer spent and trustee of corpora-tions; takes charge of property; collects revis-

Omaha Loan & Trust Co

SAVINGS BANK
S. E. Ger. 16th and Dougtes Streets.
Pald in Capital \$50,000
Subscribed & guaranteed capital, 100,000
Lability of subscholders, 200,000
5 Por Cont Interest Paid on Deposits
FRANK J. LANGE, Cashier.

OFFICERS: A. U. Wyman, president; J. J. Brown, toe president; W. T. Wyman, treasurer, Drastriess; A. U. Wyman, J. H. Millard, J. J. Brown, Guy C. Barkon, E. W. Nach, thos. J. Kimbal, tee. B. Lake,

Loans in any amount made on City & Farm Property, and on Collateral Security, at Lowest Current Rates